

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 48 NO. 31

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1915.

PRICE THREE CENTS

EDUCATED EXPERTS

Delaware Will Reap Many Benefits From Educational Standpoint

A RURAL SCHOOL SURVEY

With a view of making the citizenship of Delaware a model for other States to follow, the United States Bureau of Education has selected it as the survey field to carry out many new educational projects. While many of the plans are of an experimental nature they are virtually sure to be successful and Delaware will reap many benefits from an educational standpoint. The Government will send a staff of probably 60 experts in various lines here starting early in September to conduct the surveys, which may take several years to finish. United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, is especially interested in the project and his experts will work in cooperation with the recently organized Delaware Co-operative Educational Association in carrying out the survey plans. The work will be done without any cost whatever to the State. It is the greatest project that the educational department of the Federal Government has ever attempted, and is looked on as the greatest advantage that has ever come to any State from an educational viewpoint. After the plans have been perfected here they will no doubt be inaugurated in other States and the work will attract international attention. Commissioner Claxton selected Delaware for the survey field because of the many advantages that the State offered for this line of work.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

The plan was first discussed between Commissioner Claxton, Dr. Charles A. Wagner, and Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, some months ago. As a result of these talks a conference was called and a Delaware Co-operative Educational Association formed with Prof. Harry Hayward, head of the agricultural department of Delaware College. Tentative plans were then made for this association to co-operate with the government in carrying on the work. Since that time Prof. Hayward, Dr. Wagner, President Mitchell and others have been working hard with the government representatives as to get the main work started with the beginning of the next school year.

COMMUNITY CIVICS TO BE TAUGHT

One of the first pieces of work to be started late in August will be undertaken by Dr. Arthur W. Dunn and assistants from the Bureau of Education, who will spend the entire school year in Delaware demonstrating the plan of teaching community civics. This will mean the instruction in the public schools of the State of the pupils of all ages, but especially those under 12 years of age, not only in an understanding and appreciation of the form of State and national government and governmental activities but also in all the civic and community activities that touch and shape the life of the citizen and community. Another important work that is being mapped out is an industrial survey. This will be in charge of Dr. William J. Bawden, of the Federal Bureau of Education. He will come to Delaware early in September.

RURAL SCHOOL SURVEY

The next will come the rural school survey in which some of the greatest experts on rural school management in the country will be engaged. Dr. Fought a government expert, will be in charge of the work. For years he has stood at the head on matters pertaining to the rural school. He will bring a staff of experts with him and it is the plan to visit every rural school in Delaware. The home environment of the rural child is another study that is to be taken up early in the fall. The government has experts trained in this particular line and in the study will seek to find out the environment of the child at the home.

SCHOOLS AND THEIR BETTERMENT

Dr. Warren Wilson, the rural church expert of New York, will have charge of a staff of experts, who will make a study of the rural church in Delaware, and from the data gathered make suggestions as to the betterment of rural churches. Dr. Meriam, of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, of which Miss Lathrop is chief, is making plans to begin a survey of the mentally defective of the State.

Ten Days Camping Party

The following young ladies and gentlemen left Wednesday morning for their annual ten days outing at Bay View Beach, on the Delaware, Chaperon Mrs. W. Lee Pennington; Misses Isabelle and Marion Griffith, Emma and Madeline Pennington; Messrs. James Carpenter, Jr., John Hukill, Frank Richards and Benjamin Gibbs. They are anticipating a royal good time with favorable weather.

Broke Her Arm

Mrs. George W. Bolten who resides on the Derrickson farm, near Murphy's Mill met with a painful accident Wednesday afternoon, when she fell from the porch and fractured her arm.

SHIPPARD TO BE HUNG

Alaysia Sheppard, colored, who on July 15, criminally assaulted Miss Milled Clark, 15 years old, daughter of Enoch Clark, a farmer, near Federalsburg, Md., was last week in the Circuit Court for Caroline county at Denton, found guilty of the crime and was sentenced to be hanged. Sheppard's trial began Monday morning and the judgment of the court was pronounced at 8:22 o'clock Tuesday night.

The courtroom and the streets around the building were crowded when court reassembled after the recess for supper. The throng was remarkably quiet. When Judge Constable and his colleagues, Judges Adkins and Hopper, entered, a suppressed murmur ran around the room and extended to the crowd in the yard and street. Judge Constable warned against any manifestation either of approval or disapproval when the verdict was rendered and instructed Sheriff Temple to arrest all who were disorderly.

Speaking for his colleagues' Judge Constable then reviewed the evidence and turning to Sheppard, said: "You will be tried by the judges." We have paid strict attention to all that has been said. We have taken into consideration the statements of witnesses and yourself, and we have sifted the evidence for and against you. We have ruled out the confession credited to you. The court has arrived at its conclusion solely by the evidence presented.

"It is not a pleasant task to impose the punishment which must fit this crime, and that punishment is death. There is not much I can say to you except to advise you that you have yet time to prepare yourself during your last few days on earth. There is no use rehearsing the evidence adduced at this trial. Your days will be shortened and I advise you to seek the counsel of your pastor.

Mr. A. Fogel, wife and daughter, are spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

Miss Leah Savin, of Wilmington, is the guest of her cousin Miss Helen Hall.

Miss Mary Johnson, of Clayton, is visiting her aunt Mrs. P. L. McWhorter.

Miss Elizabeth Fookes, of Wilmington, spent several days this week with Mrs. Rosa Evans.

Our Mr. W. T. Eliason and several friends spend part of this week at Augustine Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart and little son are spending this week at Pensgrove, N. J.

Miss Helen Bradley, of Wilmington, is the guest of her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bradley.

Miss Rose Rutberg and Miss Kate Pinsky, of Philadelphia, are guests of Miss Leah Berkman.

Miss Anna Vandegrift, of Germania, Pa., spent Wednesday with Mrs. W. E. Lee.

Mrs. Mary Hampton and sister Miss Alice Waters, spent last week in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Howard Davis and son Carleton is visiting her sister, Mrs. James McGinn, in Anglesea, N. J.

Mrs. Fannie Stewart, of Philadelphia spent part of this week with her cousin Mrs. William E. Dixon.

Miss Lillian Summers, of Dover, and Mr. Eugene Cochran, of Baltimore, are guests of Misses Edith and Orah Spy.

Mrs. Paul Gillis and Miss Ossie Gillis of Wilmington, spent part of this week with her daughter Mrs. J. J. Northrup.

Mrs. J. R. Brown and little granddaughter Evelyn Brown, are visiting her sister Mrs. James Fehner, at Sharon Hill, Pa.

Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Arters, of Rumford Falls, Maine, are spending some time with his parents Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Arters.

Mrs. A. M. Chamberlain, daughter Mildred Vaughan and son Henry, of Atlantic City, are spending some time in town.

Mr. and Mrs. George Allee and daughter Edith, of New Berne, N. C., are spending some time with his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Allee.

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NO PEACE TALK FROM ANY NATION

Military Critics in Each Land Give War Reviews

NO WEAKENING ANYWHERE

England Will Go On, Declares Grey. Russia Takes Same View, While Germany Expresses Satisfaction.

Reviews of the year of the war obtained from representative authorities of the different belligerent nations indicate no weakening anywhere in the determination to fight on until victory is won. Germany, of course, and France are the most sanguine of the outcome. Sir Edward Grey, speaking for Britain, and M. Polivanoff, for Russia, are more guarded in their statements, but no less determined in their resolve that the war must go on.

ENGLAND TO KEEP AT IT.

London.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave out the following statement.

"I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war. The reasons which led Great Britain to declare war and the ideals for which she is fighting have been frequently set forth. They are fully understood in America. I do not feel, therefore, that there is any need to repeat them now. I am quite contented to leave the rights and wrongs of the causes and conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people.

"The United Kingdom and the entire Empire, together with their gallant allies, have never been more determined than they are today to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion, which will result in honorable and enduring peace based on liberty and not burdensome militarism."

RUSSIA TO FIGHT.

Petrograd.—The following statement concerning the conclusion of the first year of the war was prepared by M. Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War:

"My opinion, in a few words, after one year's duration of this war, unprecedented in the world's annals, is as follows:

"The enemy is strong and cruel, and that is the very reason why Russia and her heroic allies must continue to fight—should it last for several years—until the enemy is completely crushed."

KAISER ON THE WAR.

Berlin, via Sayville.—"One year has elapsed since I was obliged to call to arms the German people. An unprecedented amount of bloodshed has befallen Europe and the world. Before God and history, my conscience is clear. I did not will the war."

Thus begins a proclamation issued by Emperor William from Germany army headquarters on the anniversary of the beginning of the war. The manifesto continues:

"After preparations for a whole decade, the coalition powers, to whom Germany had become too great, believed that the moment had come to humiliate the empire, which loyally stood by her Austro-Hungarian ally in a just cause, or to crush it in an overwhelming circle. No lust for conquest, as I already announced a year ago, had driven us into the war."

"When in the days of August all able-bodied men were rushed to the colors and troops were marched into a defensive war, every German on earth felt in accordance with the unanimous example of the Reichstag that it was a fight for the highest good of the nation—its life, its freedom. What awaited us if the enemy forces succeeded in determining the fate of our people and of Europe has been shown in the hardships endured by my dear province, East Prussia."

"The consciousness that the fight was forced upon us accomplished miracles. Political conflict of opinion became silent; old opponents began to understand and esteem each other; the spirit of true comradeship governed the entire people."

"Full of gratitude we can say today that God was with us. The enemy armies who boasted that they would enter Berlin in a few months are with heavy blows driven far east and west. Numberless battlesfields in various parts of Europe and naval battles off near and distant coasts testify what German anger in self-defense and German strategy can do. No violation of international law by our enemies will be able to shake the economic foundations of our conduct of the war."

"Internal strength and a unanimous

national will in the spirit of the founders of the empire guarantee victory. The dykes they erected in anticipation that we once more should have to defend that which we gained in 1870 have defied the highest tide in the world's history."

"After unexampled proofs of personal ability and national energy I cherish the bright confidence that the German people, faithfully preserving the purification acquired through war, will vigorously proceed on the tried old ways and confidently enter the new."

"Great trials make the nation reverent and firm of heart."

"Thus we shall emerge with honor from a war for Germany's right and freedom, however long the war may last, and be worthy of victory before God, who, we pray, may bless hence forth our arms."

CALLS FRANCE STRONGER.
Paris.—A year of war finds "France is fit to continue the struggle to the end and confident of the outcome," says Count Adrien Lannes de Montebello in a review of the first 12 months of hostilities:

"Germany threw against Belgium and France 52 army corps. Under the impact of the German advance the French armies, with their British allies, suffered initial reverses and great losses. While the French armies were in retreat a national ministry was formed and the civil population of France organized for war. The French and British armies stood on the line of the Marne. They received the shock of more than 1,200,000 German troops and defeated them. The Germans were outlaid and outfought in a vast general action over a line of more than 120 miles. The French troops were too exhausted by their 15 days of marching and fighting to make their victory decisive."

"Simultaneous with the battle of the Marne the German Crown Prince, marching on Verdun, and the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, marching on Nancy, both were defeated in some of the bloodiest engagements of the entire war."

"The German forces had penetrated 15 or 18 miles. They were not only driven out before the first of November, but since then the French have invaded Upper Alsace, of which they now hold a considerable part."

"We have not only carried on the war with success during the year, but we have accumulated immense reserves of every necessity for continuing the war until it has been won. Our reserve troops in depots and under training are relatively greater than those of the Germans."

PREPARES FOR WINTER WAR.

General Joffre Plans To Wear Down Germans By Attrition.

Paris.—France is fully prepared for a winter campaign. It is understood General Joffre is unwilling to force a decisive battle on the ground that Germany must give way under long-drawn-out pressure, and by such tactics he can save France thousands of men. He is said to be an exponent of defeating Germany by attrition, no matter how long it takes, France and her Allies being in a better position to play a waiting game than the Central European Powers.

Unless Germany strikes a decisive blow this summer, which captured prisoners say she will endeavor to do, in three months she will be on the toboggan, according, not only to French authorities, but to the Mexican factions to get together, to obviate the necessity of intervention.

Third—To consider the advisability of recognizing the Carranza faction and extending to it the moral support of North, Central and South America.

Fourth—To consider a plan for future action, looking to the settlement of Mexico's affairs, devised by President Wilson, but not yet made public.

MUST NOT TAMPER WITH FLAG.

Peace Societies May Not Sew White Borders On Old Glory.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Recent display of an American flag with a white border around it by a society at Fort Dodge, Iowa, interested in world peace caused Attorney-General Coxson to instruct Fort Dodge authorities to take action if the display is repeated.

Complaints were made by Grand Army of the Republic veterans of Fort Dodge, who declared the act as a desecration of the flag as if a border of red had been sewed around it.

The message was the first intimation received by the Navy Department that Caperton's men from the cruiser Washington had met resistance.

Previous dispatches merely said he had established his landing force ashore and placed a guard about the French Legation. His first report, however, suggested that a regiment of marines be sent to Port au Prince to enable him to police the entire city.

Admiral Caperton's force was increased by the arrival of 100 marines from Guantánamo on the collier Jason.

In all he has available between 400 and 500 marines and bluejackets for shore duty, backed up by the guns of the cruiser.

The French cruiser Descartes reached Port au Prince from Cape Haitien.

A small force from the United States survey yacht Eagle was landed at the latter place to guard the French consulate, which has opened its doors to refugees from Port au Prince.

JAP CABINET RESIGNS.

Minister Of Interior and Others Accused Of Bribery.

Tokio.—The Japanese Cabinet, headed by Count Okuma as Premier, has tendered its resignation to Emperor Yoshihito. This action, following the resignation of Viscount Kintake Oura, Minister of the Interior, grew out of an investigation by the Ministry of Justice into bribery charges resulting from the Parliamentary elections last March. Viscount Oura's resignation was sanctioned by the Emperor after a report on the situation had been made to him by Count Okuma.

Premier Okuma, believing he should hold himself responsible for the acts of the members of his Cabinet, was the first to tender his resignation. The other Ministers immediately decided to follow the example of their chief. After receiving Count Okuma the Emperor summoned the Elder Statesmen for a conference.

"Internal strength and a unanimous

\$2,500,000 FROM U. S. FORESTS.

Despite Lower Lumber Prices the Receipts Increased.

Washington.—The national forests turned into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended July 30, 1915, nearly \$2,500,000, an increase of more than \$40,000 over the receipts of the previous year, according to a statement just issued by the Forest Service.

The timber sales, which amounted

to \$1,164,000, yielded on account of the depressed condition of the lumber industry about \$79,000 less than in the previous year, but the gain was made possible by large revenues from other sources.

The grazing receipts, which totalled \$1,125,000, increased \$127,000 over last year and the water-power receipts, which amounted to not quite \$90,000, showed an increase of nearly \$42,000.

Bubonic plague follows the established routes of travel.

PROFITS BY EUROPEAN WAR.

Plans for Six Cruiser Destroyers For U. S. Navy Drawn.

Washington.—Plans for six big cruiser destroyers authorized by the last Congress have been approved. They will be the first vessels the design of which will have been influenced by the war in Europe, and the department's statement says that naval information from abroad was closely scrutinized by the constructors before the plans were drawn.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL HIT.

German Bomb Goes Through Dining Room; One Man Killed.

Pont-a-Mousson, France.—A German shell fell into the messroom of the field hospital of the American ambulance of Paris while the staff was at dinner. The missile penetrated the floor and burst in the cellar. A French orderly was killed and one American was slightly scratched by a fragment of the shell.

JOINT ACTION IS NOW PROBABLE

U. S. Asks Co-operation of Latin America in Mexico.

PRESIDENT TO SHOW HAND

President's Plan For Settlement Of Troubles Expected To Be Considered At Meeting Of Diplomatic Representatives.

Washington.—The Mexican problem is an entirely new and most significant turn when it was announced here that the entire situation will be discussed at a conference to be held this week between officials of the State Department and diplomatic representatives of Central and South American republics.

The following official statement was given out at the State Department this evening:

"There will be a conference at the State Department to consider the Mexican situation. Those taking part in the conference will be ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina and Chile, and the three ranking ministers of the South American republics, namely those of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.

"As to the details, which will be considered, nothing can be said at the present time, as the conference will be entirely confidential."

Wilson's Warning Recalled.

The conference is the step President Wilson and the Cabinet had in mind when a few weeks ago a statement was issued to the American people on the Mexican situation, and intended for the information of the Mexican leaders themselves. This statement declared in forceful language that the patience of the United States was becoming exhausted with three years of revolution and chaos, and that unless the Mexican leaders themselves found some way to accommodate their differences the United States, as Mexico's next friend and neighbor, would be constrained to decide what means should be employed to restore peace.

Joint Action Expected.

It is believed here the conference has been called for one of four purposes:

First—In order that the United States may before the Central and South American governments the possible necessity of this government sending a column to the relief of Mexico City, primarily to keep the lines of communication open.

Second—To submit to the Latin-American republics the suggestion that a joint and final appeal be made to the Mexican factions to get together, to obviate the necessity of intervention.

Third—To consider a plan for future action, looking to the settlement of Mexico's affairs, devised by President Wilson, but not yet made public.

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PAGE SAYS FOUR KILLED.

Ambassador Is Investigating Torpedoing Of Iberian.

Washington.—Ambassador Page informed the State Department that reports had been received in London that four Americans were killed on board the Iberian, torpedoed by a German submarine.

Page said he was communicating with Manchester, the Iberian's port of departure, to learn the exact number. His figures disagreed with unofficial accounts, which mentioned three killed and three wounded.

AUSTRALIAN LOSSES 12,832.

2,610 Killed and 10,222 Wounded Up To Date, Says Sydney.

Sydney, Australia.—The Australian casualties in the war up to date are 2,610 killed and 10,222 wounded, it was officially announced.

ARMENIANS APPEAL AGAIN.

Askerian Nation's Protection Against Massacre.

Tiflis, Transcaucasia, via Petrograd to London.—The newspapers print a second telegram which the Katolikos, head of the Armenian Church, has sent to President Wilson, appealing to the American nation to protest against "Armenian massacres and the violent removal of Armenians from Constantinople and Cilicia (Asia Minor) to Koniah and Mesopotamia, where they are doomed to perish."

SAYS AUSTRIANS LOST 12,000.

Geneva Dispatch Tells Of Defeat Of Gorz Defenders.

Geneva, Switzerland (via Paris).—A telegraphic dispatch to the Tribune from Laibach, in Carniola, says:

"The Austrians attacked the Italians at Gorz with 170,000 men, including 30,000 Bavarians, on the night of July 28 with disastrous results. The Austrian losses numbered 12,000. A French orderly was killed and one American was slightly scratched by a fragment of the shell."

THOUSANDS DIE IN BATTLE! EIGHTEEN INCH GUN CAUSES AWFUL HAVOC IN POTATO FIELD!



WAR SIDELIGHTS

JUDGE LANDIS SEIZES EASTLAND

Action Puts Vessel in Charge of U. S. Government.

MORE BODIES DISCOVERED

Secretary Redfield Continues Technical Inquiry—Company Officials Not Allowed To Obtain Immunity.

Chicago.—Federal Judge Landis, exercising the power of his office, issued an order seizing in the name of the United States Government the overturned steamer Eastland, on which more than 1,000 lives were lost.

The action of Judge Landis was the most drastic taken by any official since the disaster. It was as unexpected as it was dramatic.

"The order placed the Eastland wholly in the hands of the Federal authorities and lifted the matter of investigation and rescue of bodies from the sunken hull of the vessel out of the hands of the police and the State authorities, except in so far as Judge Landis may direct their activities.

Bodies In Engine Room.

More bodies of victims of the catastrophe, probably not more than 10 and maybe as many as 50, were discovered in the hull of the Eastland.

Far down in the engine room of the boat divers came upon the forms of men, women and children, wedged so tightly together it was impossible to count them. The bodies had

LOVE IN A HURRY

By GELETT BURGESS
ILLUSTRATED BY RAY WALTERS

COPYRIGHT BY GELETT BURGESS

SYNOPIST.

Hall Bonistelle, artist-photographer, prepared for the day's work in his studio. Fodie Fisher, his assistant, reminds him of a party he is to give in the studio that night, and that his business is in bad financial shape. Mr. Bonistelle, after a long and jolly discussion, calls and informs Hall that his Uncle John's will has left him \$4,000,000 on condition that he marry before his twenty-eighth birthday, which begins in two weeks. Mrs. Hall, Royton calls at the studio. Hall asks her to marry him. She agrees to give him an answer at the party that night. Miss Carolyn Dally, Miss Hall's proposal to her. She agrees to give him an answer at the party. Rosamund Gale, art model, comes to the studio to run her in for an immediate marriage. She too defers her answer until the evening. Fodie tries to show Hall is certain way out of the money is not his own. Jonas Hassingbury, heir to the millions in case Hall fails to marry on time, calls.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

Fodie stared at him fascinated, as a bird by a snake. Try as she could, it was impossible to deny his accusation.

"Hold on a minute, now!" He shook his finger impressively. "I'd give a good deal if I was satisfied he wouldn't be married before midnight."

Fodie could stand it no longer. It was useless to attempt to hide her feelings from this man. Her heart was bursting. "Oh, so would I, if I had the money!" she cried, weeping.

Jonas leaned back, with a smile of victory on his face. "Wall, I guess I got to the woman of it at last," he gloated. "All women are just alike, when you come right down to it. One man among a thousand have I found; but a woman among all those have I not found"—that is, different. But that's neither here nor there. I suspected you was sweet on Hall; your face give you dead away. Wall, then, miss," he brought it out deliberately, "seems to me our interests ought to be identical."

"What d'you mean?" Something in Fodie's subconsciousness was awakened.

"You, bein' a woman, don't want him to marry anybody else. Wall, neither do I." He watched her closely, heartlessly.

"I see," said Fodie frigidly, "because you'd lose a fortune."

"Oh, it ain't the money, miss, don't you misinterpret my motives. I don't want a cent of it for myself. It's what I can do with it. See here; if Hall gets that money, he's bound to throw it away on all sorts of foolishness. If he married tonight, some sheep-headed, extravagant woman will have the spendin' of it." He watched the shaft strike Fodie and went on. "Whare-as, if I inherit it—why, I got my plans all laid out a'ready." He leaned forward earnestly. "Why, do you know, miss, they're heathen in the tropics what don't know what clothes be, let alone the Bible. They tell me they ain't a toothbrush nor a pair o' corsets in all Polynesia. And all of them miserable niggers got to be damned everlasting. Then their hospitals I intend to endow, and tract ought to be printed." But Fodie's eyes were cast down. He saw that he had lost his audience and came back to his best argument. "Think o' Hall's wife throwin' that easi round on parties, and low-necked dresses—to say nothin' o' balls and concerts and theaters!"

"Well," Fodie said, with a pathetic look in her face, "I don't see what we can do about it. He's made up his mind to marry tonight, and he's already proposed to three women."

Jonas whistled long and low. "Looks like we got to get to work in a hurry, don't it? See here, miss," he spoke slowly and emphatically. "You can do it. Why, women is born for tricks like this. What's that Jerenish says? 'A woman shall compass a man.' That's right, too. You'll find a way and depend on me to help all I can. What d'ye say?"

Fodie's mind had already jumped to the task. Why not try to save Hall?

—that was the excuse she gave herself. To be disloyal to him was unthinkable, but to prevent a lifelong unhappiness due to his marrying any one of the three women he had proposed to—ah, that was another thing!

What if she could accomplish it, and get the best of this scheming hypocrite into the bargain? There was a magnificent chance for a woman's strategy! Suddenly the thought came, beautiful, complete. She jumped up excitedly. "I know!" she cried.

"What? Got an idea a'ready?" Jo-

hn grinned.

"Yes! I'll tell you. I'm going to get those three women together in this room—and then—I'll just let nature take its course! If something doesn't happen, then I don't know anything about women."

Jonas chuckled, delighted. "Well, that will be a picnic, won't it? By jiminy, I'd like to see the fun!"

"No," said Fodie, "you'll have to leave. I've got lots to do, if I'm to manage this thing, and I've got to do it alone. Now, let's see! Wait a minute—Hall's giving a party tonight. Suppose I tell him that I invited you, and you come round at about eleven o'clock. Then I'll tell you how matters are going."

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A village clergyman in England, walking round his parish, met an old parson. "Well, John," he said, "how is it I have not seen you at church for several Sundays?" "Hain't got no Sunday trousers," answered John. "Well," said the clergyman, "I think we can remedy that. I have



"Eleven o'clock! Lord, I generally git to bed by ten."

"You won't tonight, then. Better drink some coffee if you're sleepy. And I guess it'll be worth sitting up for. Good afternoon, Mr. Hassingbury!" Fodie did not offer to shake hands.

Jonas gazed at her in ever-growing admiration. "Say, miss," he ventured, "it ain't often I get loony over a woman. I don't trust 'em enough. But I've took considerable fancy to you, somehow. You got a good head on your shoulders, you have!"

Fodie evaded his hand. "Well, it's likely to stay there, I'm afraid. At any rate, it'll never be on yours, Mr. Hassingbury."

With which Fodie went, without honoring him with another glance, into the stockroom, leaving him to take his departure alone.

CHAPTER VII.

After Jonas Hassingbury had left, Fodie went to the telephone and called up a number.

"Mrs. Royton. . . . Yes, this is Miss Fisher—at Mr. Bonistelle's, you know . . . about your pictures . . . Could you drop in this afternoon and see some proofs? . . . Oh, yes, lovely, I think . . . About three o'clock, if you will . . . Good-by!"

Next she called up Miss Dallys, and said nearly the same thing; both ladies agreed to call. But how about

"It's Hard to Ketch You Alone, You Know!"

Rosamund craned her neck, trying to catch a glimpse of her barrette. "Those pictures of mine developed?"

"No, Miss Gale. Mr. Bonistelle had to work on some of his customers. I'm sorry."

"Well, I should think he might get mine done first. I was in awful hurry to see 'em."

"Well, he has to attend to business part of the time, you know, Miss Gale," said Fodie.

"Oh, indeed!" Rosamund gave her a long, cruel stare. "I don't see why he bothers about his old business so much. He can afford to take it easy, well enough."

"Well, of course I wouldn't say anything about it to a customer, you know, but so long as you and Hall are such great friends, why—well, the fact is, I'm rather worried."

Fodie noted with glee that Rosamund was losing color.

"Do you mean to say that Hall Bonistelle isn't doing as well as—well, as well as he says?" Rosamund demanded.

Fodie smiled with secret satisfaction. "Oh, I wouldn't exactly say that, you know, but then—well, it costs a lot to run this place. Here, look at those bills! I don't think he'd mind, so long as it's you!" She handed Rosamund a neatly folded parcel. "I don't know how in the world we're ever going to pay them!"

Rosamund turned them over curiously, frowning. "H'm!" she said to herself, through tightened lips. "Quite a bunch o' em, isn't there? Why, I don't see how he can expect to—" she gazed anxiously at Fodie.

Fodie, seeing her advantage, artfully receded. "Oh, Mr. Bonistelle is optimistic, you know. He always thinks he's going to come out all right. Just a wee bit reckless, perhaps, but then, well, I guess it'll be all right."

Rosamund turned them over curiously, frowning. "H'm!" she said to herself, through tightened lips. "Quite a bunch o' em, isn't there? Why, I don't see how he can expect to—" she gazed anxiously at Fodie.

"No, I don't. We must have those decorations up in a hurry." Fodie, however, did see something in the poor Janitor's face which made her start hastily for the stockroom.

"Oh, I know it ain't no use, Miss Fisher, but it'll be a satisfaction even to be thrown down. It'll be something, anyway. I can't stand it any longer."

Fodie stared at the hopeless Janitor. Faint heart never won fair lady, but still, his look was flattering. There was a mild balm in his devotion, as he frowned on her. It softened her heart. "Now, Alfred," she began, "don't you be silly!"

"I just can't help it, Miss Fisher!"

"Yes! I'll tell you. I'm going to get those three women together in this room—and then—I'll just let nature take its course! If something doesn't happen, then I don't know anything about women."

Jonas chuckled, delighted. "Well, that will be a picnic, won't it? By jiminy, I'd like to see the fun!"

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GIVES DOUBLE SERVICE

GOWN DESIGNED FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING WEAR.

Fine White Silk Net Employed in Making the Blouse—Tunic and Sash Give Unusual Features to Attractive Costume.

An interesting gown is shown in the accompanying cut, one of that variety designed for no particular occasion, but which, possibly, for that very reason, gives more than double the service of the other kind. It may be worn in the afternoon or evening, for formal or informal affairs, without ever looking out of place.

Fodie, leaning against the table, watched him with tears in her eyes. Ah, Fodie understood! How well she knew! She could no longer laugh at him. Kindly she stretched forth her hand; and the janitor who, in all his life had never known gallantry, reached for it, and kissed it as naturally as might a courtier. He touched Fodie's little hand as if it were a holy relic; and on it there fell a soft rain of tears.

Fodie bit her lip; she slowly shook her head. "I'm awfully sorry, Alfred, really; but I don't see what I can do."

Alfred's lips quivered, and his hands writhed as he replied: "Why, all I want you to do is to promise, Miss Fisher—ask me to do something for you. Something hard to do. The very hardest thing you know. Why, I'd do anything, Miss Fisher, anything!"

Alfred meant literally what he said. She put her soft hand in his. "I know what you mean, Alfred," she said soberly. "You're so good! I'll call on you if ever I need you. I'll promise." She turned a little sadly back to her desk.

"All right." Alfred's look feasted on her. He paused by the door. "It's really more than I ever hoped for, Miss Fisher, what you just said! Thank you!" He left, almost with dignity.

Fodie turned to her work. From the telephone to her printing she vibrated, and from that to her accounts, occasional inspection of Alfred's progress, and arrangements for the evening's refreshments. Meanwhile her busy mind was going over the problem of managing her trio of rivals. If she could only find Rosamund! Rosamund she had, from the first, disliked; she had always resented her appearance. Now she fairily longed for her to open the door. She thought and thought of some possible way to reach her.

In a half hour, miraculously, as if summoned by Fodie's mental demand, who but Rosamund did open the door! Rosamund Gale, more patronizing, more assured and nonchalant than ever.

"Hello," she said coolly; "Hall here?" She sauntered up to the mirror and poked at her golden ringlets.

"Why, no, Mr. Bonistelle has just left," said Fodie, suspiciously cordial, stopping her writing. "But I'm expecting him any minute. Won't you wait?"

Rosamund craned her neck, trying to catch a glimpse of her barrette. "Those pictures of mine developed?"

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BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS

MARYLAND NEWS

IN SHORT ORDER

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Henry Gilpin, former postmaster of Elkton, is dead.

J. L. Yoeckel was killed and a man and two women

The Middletown Transcript

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—BY—

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 7, 1915

THE WORLD'S CONTEMPT

WHAT a ghastly fiasco has President Wilson's Mexican policy been! Three years of murder, rapine, and of revolutions without end till the land is distract, all business ruined, and the people starving—100,000 in the Mexican city bread line alone!

The greaser "generals" have nothing but contempt for Mr. Wilson's many feeble threats to do something!

Carranza tells him "to mind his own business," and Villa more bluntly bids him go to hell!

This country's foreign policy is a jest in the eyes of all Europe, for its dilly-dally-do-nothingness, and now even the poor Mexican greasers are contemptuous! This country has quite touched the bottom of contempt when Mexican outlaws snap their fingers at it!

It is shame and contempt at home and abroad. Germany's answer to Mr. Wilson's fourth paper broadside, is to sink the American ship *Lusitania* flying the American flag, and to torpedo the English ship *Iberian* killing four Americans this time!

That impudent German-American organ, The Fatherland, twists the President and his Secretary Lansing with intending nothing but paper bluffs against Germany—says Germany did not need Bryan's revelation to Dumba that Mr. Wilson "didn't mean it"—that was well known there already!

Yes, as Mr. Wilson says, "A nation can be too right to need to use force to protect itself!" The Lusitania massacre, the Frye, the Gulfflight, and four later wanton assaults upon our ships and the lives of our citizens, with a total murdering up to date of 125—these are conclusive proofs of the wisdom of the peace-at-any-price policy of Wilson and Bryan!"

VILLA'S SALUTE!

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 2.—"The American Government can go to hell!" declared General Francisco Villa, addressing a gathering of foreign merchants at Chihuahua City, last Saturday.

Shortly afterward he confiscated a number of their stores. Forty-two Mexican merchants were jailed after the conference held Saturday for the purpose of raising a forced loan. Six were executed.

According to the reports brought here by merchants, Villa stamped up and down the room where foreign and Mexican business men were assembled and shook his fist in the faces of the thirty or forty present. Some of the foreigners were escorted to the meeting under guard.

"I am going to take your business for the benefit of the state," he declared. "Your employees will remain here and conduct the business under the direction of my agents—you have been stealing from the people for yourselves.

"To-morrow a train will be ready to take you foreigners to the border." —Ex.

And this precious cut-throat Villa was erstwhile Mr. Wilson's pet out of the sorry bunch of a dozen or more scoundrels raising the devil down in Mexico!

Villa's speech sounds like an invitation to come down to Mexico, for sure it is, there is no place this side the big pond that comes so near being "Hell," as the country these ruffians, Villa, Carranza, Obregon, Zapata and a few more, are ravaging.

It is a prime object lesson of Wilsonian statesmanship of the "watchful waiting" brand!

WHITEWASHING A CRIME!

JUST as we said editorially last week they are trying to whitewash the Eastland horror?

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has so outraged all decency in his attempts to shield his guilty inspectors that the indignant press and people of Chicago are demanding that he be kicked out of the president's cabinet!

They are bringing the responsibility for that awful slaughter right down to the Secretary himself. An official of a Labor organization some weeks ago, warned Secretary Redfield that the Eastland was an unsafe boat and predicted that some terrible tragedy would follow—and here it is!

How did Secretary Redfield heed this warning—begin an inspection to see if the boat really was safe? Oh no! The number of passengers which that mantrap could lawfully carry—already too great—was increased!

Here is how the wires were pulled to do it: This local Federal Inspector of

Hull's whom Redfield is so impudently trying to shield from any examination as to his guilt, gave this official permission to yet further overload the crazy boat—whereupon his brother-in-law was made its engineer! And so Mr. Secretary Redfield hastens to Chicago with a big pail of official whitewash declaring in advance, that "nothing can be wrong with the inspectors" etc., and lays the stuff on thick.

RABIES AMONG DOGS

MILFORD, Del., August 2.—Owing to the discovery of the presence of rabies among the dogs in some sections of lower Kent county, the State Board of Health has quarantined a considerable portion of the lower part of the county. Notices have been posted in conspicuous places calling dog owners' attention to the fact. The cards read as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that all dogs in the territory within the following boundaries:

"From Bowers' Beach to Barker's Landing, to and including Magnolia, to and including Canterbury, to and including Milford, thence along the Misillion creek to the Delaware Bay, thence to Bowers Beach, be placed under quarantine for rabies, and all owners of dogs in said territory are hereby ordered to strictly confine and firmly secure on their own premises their dog or dogs and not allow same to run at large or enter any highway except when led or when muzzled with a well fitting muzzle that will effectively prevent biting.

"This quarantine shall remain in force for ninety days from July 20, 1915, or until removed by the State Board of Health.

"The state and county officers having jurisdiction in the above described territory are hereby ordered to impound or desroy any dog found in violation of the above quarantine regulation and the owner of any dog violating said regulation will be dealt with according to law."

It is signed by William P. Orr, M.D., president, and A. E. Frantz, M.D., secretary of the State Board of Health. Dr. Frantz was in Milford this morning looking after details of the quarantine, and stated that he will probably be here again in the near future.

NEW PARCEL POST LIMIT

Orders by the Postmaster-General were issued recently increasing the general post size limit and providing for a receipt for articles mailed by parcel post. The former becomes effective immediately and the latter on September 1. Section 454 of the parcel post laws and regulations is to be amended to increase the size limit from 72 inches in length and girth combined to 84 inches in length and girth combined. This action follows widespread demand for an increase in the size limit. The principal effect is to bring the commercial traffic within the regulations. The 72-inch limit denied the advantages of parcel post shipment to practically all the standard size crates used in the commercial exchange of berries and fruit. Section 458 1-2 of the parcel post laws and regulations is also amended. On payment of one cent the postmaster at the mailing office may give a receipt to the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth class mail. A postage stamp to cover the charge for the receipt will be affixed to the parcel and the name and address shall be written in the receipt by the sender.

Don't Rock the Boat

As long as men continue to buy gold tricks of ingratiating strangers, to wager their savings on fake horse races in imitation pool-rooms, to advance money for the recovery of the hidden treasures of prisoners in Spanish jails, to rock rowboats, to hunt for leeks in the gas system with lighted candles and to swallow poison taken by mistake from the medicine closet in the dark, they may be expected to point supposedly empty revolvers at other people with fatal results. The New England farmer who shot and killed a boy while showing how an automatic pistol works "didn't know it was loaded." If this accident had happened in a community remote from civilization where the illuminating rays of the newspaper are shed, it might be explosive. The thousands of similar accidents chronicled in the press, however, should by now have enforced the lesson upon all who can read that it is criminal folly to point a revolver, loaded or unloaded, at a human being, except when such an act is justifiable as a menace of death.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz:

"All that certain lot or piece of land with the two-story brick dwelling thereon erected, known as No. 831 Windsor street, situated in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

"Beginning on the westerly side of Windsor street between Eighth and Ninth streets at the distance of one hundred and ninety-four feet six inches from the southerly side of Ninth street at the centre of the party wall between this and the adjoining dwelling on the ninth street; thence westerly, parallel with Ninth street and passing through the centre of said wall eighty feet more or less to the intersection of a four foot wide alley communicating with another four foot wide alley leading from Windsor street to Madison street, thence southerly along the said side of the first mentioned alley parallel with Windsor street, eleven feet nine inches easterly, parallel with Ninth street and passing through the centre of the party wall between this and the adjoining dwelling on the south eighty-eight feet more or less to the said westerly side of Windsor street, and thence northerly eleven feet nine inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. With the free use and privilege of said alleys in common forever."

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James H. Anderson and Rachel S. Anderson his wife mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., July 29, 1915.

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THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, known as No. 916 West Sixth street, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixth street at the distance of about one hundred and fifteen feet and nine inches westerly from the westerly side of Adams street, at the middle of the partition wall dividing the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the east; thence southerly, through the middle of said partition wall and parallel with Adams street eighty feet to the northerly side of a three feet wide alley leading into Adams street; thence westerly and parallel with Sixth street fourteen feet and three inches, more or less, to a stake in the easterly side of a small street now called Stoekle street; thence northerly along the said side of Stoekle street and parallel with Adams street and parallel with Adams street eighty feet to the northerly side of Sixth street, and thence easterly to the said side of Sixth street fourteen feet and three inches to the place of beginning with the free use and privilege of said three feet wide alley in common with others entitled thereto forever."

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William F. Kurtz, trustee, and Barbara Rupp, mortgagor, and t. & s. to be sold by

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THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, known as No. 916 West Sixth street, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixth street at the distance of about one hundred and fifteen feet and nine inches westerly from the westerly side of Adams street, at the middle of the partition wall dividing the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the east; thence southerly, through the middle of said partition wall and parallel with Adams street eighty feet to the northerly side of a three feet wide alley leading into Adams street; thence westerly and parallel with Sixth street fourteen feet and three inches, more or less, to a stake in the easterly side of a small street now called Stoekle street; thence northerly along the said side of Stoekle street and parallel with Adams street and parallel with Adams street eighty feet to the northerly side of Sixth street, and thence easterly to the said side of Sixth street fourteen feet and three inches to the place of beginning with the free use and privilege of said three feet wide alley in common with others entitled thereto forever."

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CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET	
Wheat—No. 2	\$1.05
Corn	Yellow, shelled 83
No. 1	Yellow, cobbed 83
Clover Seed	Cats 50
MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET	
EGGS, per dozen	18 a 22
COUNTRY BUTTER, per lb.	27@34
CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	37
LARD, per lb.	12@16
LIVE CHICKENS, per lb.	12@16
POTATOES	12@16

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 7, 1915

HICKS' FORECAST FOR AUGUST

The first reactionary storm period is central on the 4th, 5th and 6th. The Moon is in apogee on the 4th, and at greatest north declination on the 5th. The barometer will fall, and the temperature will rise to very high readings on and next to these days. Mid-summer clouds, thunder gusts and scattering rains will visit many localities, during the progress of these disturbances from west to east across the country.

The first regular storm period is central on the 10th, coincident with the new Moon, or Moon's conjunction with the Sun and Earth. The Moon will not only be in conjunction with the Earth and Sun on the 10th, but it will be at an eclipse node. This fact will add greatly to probabilities of excessively high temperatures, menacing barometric readings, and violent to dangerous storminess.

The second reactionary storm period will center on and touching the 16th and 17th. The Moon is at first quarter on the 17th, approaching its greatest south declination. Disturbances promises to be moderate at this time, there being no combination of astronomical causes indicating abnormal results. By the middle of August, however, it must be kept in mind that West India storms may begin their ravages as far northward as the gulf regions and on the south Atlantic coasts.

The second regular storm period is central on the 22d, extending from the 20th to 25 inclusive. Added to the regular Vulcan forces at this period, the planet Venus is in perihelion, and the Moon in perigee together on the 20th. The Moon is in opposition to Earth and Sun on the 24th, the autumnal equinox is gaining in force, and the periods of both Mercury and Venus are beginning to be felt.

The third reactionary storm period is central on the 26th, 27th and 28th. The Moon being on the equator on the 26th, the disturbances from the preceding period will hardly disappear before renewal of storm conditions will be apparent on and next to that date. The Mercury, Venus and Earth forces will be intensifying at this period, promising many active disturbances, and calling for watchful precautions on land and sea. The first two days of a regular storm period wind up the month. This period is central on September 2d.

BULLETINS ON LEGUMES

Legumes are grown largely in Delaware, and profitably, but they are not grown as largely as they might be. Instead of bare lands in winter in the orchard or after corn and tomatoes and similar crops, the land should be covered with a legume. Instead of idle land in summer, a legume like cowpeas or soybeans or other nitrogen-gatherer should be growing on it. The ancient alchemist died trying to find the philosopher's stone that should transmute the baser metals into gold. His successor, in recent days, by using a microscope instead of an acid, discovered the microbe that transmutes air and cloths into food for man and beast. The microbes build fertilizer factories on the roots of legumes—where billions of willing workers toil to provide us with food, clothing, comfort, cash, education and civilization. They are working to make the world beautiful and luxurious, and we ought to have gumption enough to take advantage of their labors. If we do not, we deserve to be poor. We should not despise the day of small things, nor the work of microbes.

BASE BALL NEWS

MIDDLETOWN'S SIXTH DEFEAT

Last Saturday at the Academy Park the loyal Middletown fans were treated to still another Bull Run spectacle when the home line-up lost to the Silverbrook of Wilmington by the inglorious score of 4 to 11. This is No. 6 in the straight string of defeats.

The only thing that lessens the chagrin at this last disaster is that only 2-9 of the licking is chargeable to Middletown ball experts the 7-9 being credited to the hired Hessians who from three or four different towns have been coming here to get a weekly drubbing at so much per head, it is said!

The Transcript renews its oft made suggestion that the management try home talent for a change—a nine of Middletown players, or at least seven out of the nine. They can't do worse, and might, probably would do better than those paid outsiders have done!

We just guess the public is getting a trifle weary of giving their coin to see scandalized strangers get these weekly (weakly!) wallopings. In proof of this, we are told, that many of the spectators in the grandstand, disgusted at seeing home players put off the nine and the outsiders getting badly thumped for the sixth time hand running, actually "rooted" for the Wilmington team. They thought they would be cheering for outsiders in any event, and so chose those that could win.

The experience of the Odessa team affords a useful lesson. They began using home players only, and though in their first year they won but three games, this year they have lost but three, and one of them was an accident. Again we suggest that Middletown use the same wise policy, by beginning the development and training of a home team. The loyal home folks will be patient with such a team even if it does get badly licked at the start—in any event, it has a pretty big margin before it equals the dismal record these paid outsiders have made!

Again, we say let the Juniors and Seniors play together.

The score:

SILVERBROOK	
R. H. O. A. E.	
Stetaer, If.....1	1 0 0 0
Sharpe, 2b.....1	0 1 4 0
McKay, 3b.....1	0 1 4 1
Siemens, If, ss.....1	1 1 4 1
Brooks, cf.....1	1 2 0 0
Greenfield, 1b.....2	0 13 0 0
Hansen, c.....1	1 8 1 0
Wise, p.....1	0 1 3 0
Deakyne, rf.....1	0 0 0 1
Simpson, rf.....1	1 0 4 0
Total.....11	5 27 20 4
MIDDLETOWN	
R. H. O. A. E.	
Ellison, If.....1	1 0 0 1
Sagers, ss.....0	0 2 5 1
Wistow, cf.....0	0 1 3 0
Augst, c.....1	1 7 2 1
Segelken, 1b.....0	0 13 2 1
Nowlan, 1b.....0	0 0 2 1
Newman, 1b.....0	0 0 0 0
Bell, rf.....1	0 0 2 0
Gibbs, 2b.....1	0 2 0 0
Ward, p.....0	0 0 5 0
Total.....4	3 27 16 5
SCORE BY INNINGS	
R. H. E.	
Silverbrook.....0 6 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 5 4	
Middletown.....0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4 3 5	
Summary: Hits off Wise, 3; off Newman, 3; of Ward, 2. Earned runs, Silverbrook, 6; Middletown, 1. Two-base hits, Hansen. Three-base hits, Ellison. Struck out, by Wise, 8; by Newman, 1; by Ward, 5. Left on base, Silverbrook, 5; Middletown, 7. Stolen bases, Greenfield, Hansen, Wise, Deakyne, Segelken, Bell. Sacrifice hits, Stetser, Sharp, Wise, Ellison, Sagers, Bell, Segelken. Hit by pitched ball, Bell. Base on balls, off Wise 5; off Newman, 2; off Ward, 3. Passed ball, August. Number of innings pitched by Newman 2; by Ward, 7; by Wise, 9. Time of game, 1.55. Umpires, Ellicott and Pennington.	

ODESSA DEFEATS EDEN

Odessa A. C. secured the sixth consecutive victory Saturday by defeating Eden A. C. in a one-sided score of 11 to 3. McDannell, a Villa Nova lad was in the box for Eden and had difficulty in locating the plate, passing six men.

The score:

EDEN A. C.	
R. H. O. A. E.	
Mohonoy, 3b.....0	1 4 2 1
McDaniel, p.....0	1 0 0 0
Grant, cf.....1	1 0 0 0
Patton, ss.....1	2 3 1 0
Con, c.....0	1 4 0 0
P. Dugan, 1b.....0	0 6 1 3
Sullivan, 2b.....0	0 2 2 1
L. Donohue, If, ss.....1	1 4 1 0
J. Donohue, rf.....0	1 1 0 0
Total.....3	8 24 8 5
ODESSA	
R. H. O. A. E.	
P. Wallace, 3b.....2	2 2 4 1
S. Wallace, c.....2	1 8 1 1
Weist, 2b.....1	1 3 4 0
Davis, cf.....1	2 3 0 1
Heller, 1b.....0	0 10 0 0
Peckard, If.....1	1 1 1 0
Donovan, rf.....0	1 0 0 0
Heldmyer, ss.....2	2 0 2 0
Carrow, p.....2	1 0 3 0
Total.....11	11 27 15 3
SCORE BY INNINGS	
Eden.....1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 3	
Odessa.....1 0 0 2 0 1 0 6 x—11	

Earned run, Odessa, 8; Eden, 1. Home run, Wiest. Three-base hits, P. Wallace, Davis, Heldmyer. Struck out by Carrow, 6; McDaniel, 4. Base on balls off McDaniel, 6. Double plays, L. Donohue to Sullivan. Left on bases, Odessa, 10; Eden, 4. Hit by pitcher, Heldmyer, S. Wallace. Time, 1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires, Thornton and J. Heller. Scorer, George H. Shaw.

FOR SALE—5 year old bay horse, F. Roy Wilkes. Man's Horse only.

APPLY TO THIS OFFICE.

The Transcript, \$1.00

PORT PENN WINS GAME

Last Saturday at the Academy Park the loyal Middletown fans were treated to still another Bull Run spectacle when the home line-up lost to the Silverbrook of Wilmington by the inglorious score of 4 to 11. This is No. 6 in the straight string of defeats.

The Transcript renews its oft made suggestion that the management try home talent for a change—a nine of Middletown players, or at least seven out of the nine. They can't do worse, and might, probably would do better than those paid outsiders have done!

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The first general engagement in the West, sometimes known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi, started August 20 and resulted in the defeat of the French and British. They retreated south of the Marne, where the second general engagement started September 5. The line of this date on the map shows the armistice position just before the battle.

The German right wing was broken up and forced back, bringing about a retreat of the whole line. The German positions on September 9, in the midst of their retreat, are shown on the map by a series of light rectangles, while the red squares mark the positions of the Allies when they stopped and were attacked by the allies September 13.

Both sides now extended their lines toward the coast. Light squares show the approximate position assumed September 30. By October 15 the siege line was complete from the Alps to the sea.

The line of September 30 also shows the Germans' great drive into the French lines across the Marne on St. Mihiel.

Crossed swords mark the spots of the entrenched siege line where the greatest struggles have taken place since October 15.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE WEST

The first month and a half of the western campaign was made up of startling, swift moves. On September 22, after the defeat on the Marne, the Germans took up defensive positions along the Aisne river. The ten and a half months since then have seen a long deadlock.

The battle line of the Aisne and the Oise quickly extended northeast to the sea. Fighting has been continuous, with tremendous losses. The general situation has remained unchanged, gains of a few miles for one side at one point offset by minor gains for the enemy in other sectors.

At the beginning of August the Kaiser took possession of the little state of Luxembourg and demanded passage through Belgium to the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Permission to pass denied, Von Einem attacked Liege (August 4), while other German armies passed around the city and swept over the level Belgian roads at a terrific rate. The little Belgian army yielded Brussels and fell back to Antwerp and Ghent.

First Big Engagement. Not until the Germans had almost reached the French border did the first important engagement take place. This is generally known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi (about August 20-22), but at the same time there was severe fighting along the whole line through Thionville in Lorraine and along the Vosges in upper Alsace, which the French had invaded with temporary success.

This battle resulted in defeat for the French and English.

While obtaining some successes in counter-attacks on the advancing Germans at Peronne and at Gouze, the French were obliged to fall back rapidly to the line of the River Marne.

On the left the French had withdrawn to below Paris and the westernmost German army, under Von Kluck, followed.

The garrison of Paris was put in thousands of motor cars and hurried on Von Kluck's flank. The latter was not taken entirely unaware and met the attack strongly, but at the same time the army of General Foch attacked the German army on Von Kluck's left and drove it back.

Driven Back From Paris.

The Germans had begun the battle with five armies in line. The withdrawal of the two farthest west now caused the retreat of the third, fourth and fifth in that order, each in turn finding its flank exposed by the withdrawal of the troops on its right. At the same time the movement on the east end of the German line was accelerated by a strong attack from the French fortified zone of Verdun.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had been. The invaders took up an admirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded, rough regions of the Argonne and the Woëvre, joining hands here with the troops besieging Verdun. The allies have tried this line in vain ever since.

The fighting centered about the sugar refinery of Souchez and the great German work called the Labyrinth. Fighting went on in cellars and tunnels below the earth and the casualties were heavy. The French bent the German line and captured the Labyrinth, but whether the gains justified their sacrifice in human life is questionable.

In July, Crown Prince Frederick William's army attacked in the Argonne forest, west of Verdun, and succeeded in gaining several hundred yards of shattered woodland and capturing several thousand Frenchmen.

There were rumors that the Germans were re-enforcing for another great drive toward Calais or Paris, but the Teutonic campaign in the West continued to wait upon the crushing of the much weaker enemy in Poland.

From October 18 to November 10 was fought the desperate first battle

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR ON THE SEA

At the end of the first year of war not a German fighting craft, except submarines, is known to be at large outside the Baltic sea. The Austrian warships are confined to the upper Adriatic and the Turkish fleet to the Sea of Marmara and adjacent straits. The merchant marine of the central European powers has disappeared utterly from the ocean highways. Sixty million dollars' worth of German shipping lies idle in the docks of New York, while several times as much is bottled up elsewhere. At the same time the German submarines have inflicted enormous losses of allied shipping.

While both sides have probably concealed many losses, the following is a fairly accurate summary of the number of craft which have been destroyed:

Entente Allies.	
British	Russian French
Battleships	10 2
Cruisers	12 1 2
Submarines	4 3
Auxil. cruisers	5 1
Gunboats, destroyers, and torpedo boats	6 2
Total	Japanese and Italian losses, seven vessels of all classes.

Teutonic Allies.	
German	Austro-Hungarian
Battleships	1
Cruisers	18 2
Submarines	9 1
Auxiliary cruisers	19 ..
Gunboats, destroyers, and torpedo boats	20 1
Total	Turkish losses of vessels of all classes, four.

Entente allies	
Total tonnage	376,770
Total tonnage,	224,746

BIG EVENTS IN FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR

June 25—Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian assassins.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands passage through Belgium.

August 5—England announces state of war with Germany.

August 7—French invade southern Alsace.

August 8—British troops land in France and Belgium.

August 11—Germans pass Liege forts.

August 12—Russia and France declare war on Austria.

August 15—Austrians invade Serbia in force.

August 17—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jarad, ending in Austrian rout.

August 20—Germans enter Brussels.

August 23—Germans enter Namur and attack Mons. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik. Japan declares war on Austria.

August 25—British begin retreat from Mons.

August 27—Louvain burned by Germans.

August 28—Battle of Heligoland, several German warships sunk.

August 29—Germans capture three days' battle near Tannenberg.

September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

September 5—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated and retreat begins.

September 6—Mamouze falls.

September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

September 20—Germans bombard and injure the famous cathedral.

October 8—Aatwerp occupied by the Germans.

October 12—Boer revolt starts.

October 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Vistula.

October 16—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

October 19—First battle of Ypres begins.

October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German retreat.

October 21—Russians reoccupy Lods and Riga.

October 25—Turkey begins war on Russia.

November 5—German squadron bombs British coast.

November 5—Dardanelles forts bombarded.

November 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

November 12—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno.

November 15—Russians defeated at Vilna.

November 17—Austrian victory over Serbians at Valjevo announced.

November 22—Austrians occupy Belgrade.

December 5—Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle at Krasnik.

December 6—Germans occupy Lods.

December 10—Germans occupy Lodz.

December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed.

December 18—Boer revolt starts.

December 22—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Vistula.

December 24—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

January 19—First battle of Ypres begins.

January 22—Failure of German attacks on Ypres.

February 5—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat.

February 18—German formal submarine "blockade" on Great Britain begins.

February 24—Russians driven from Bokovianas.

March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle.

March 22—Zepplins bomb Paris.

March 23—Surrender of Przemysl to Russians.

March 31—Russians penetrate Dukla pass and enter Hungary.

April 14—French begin violent attacks on Mithile.

April 15—Russians at Strykow, 20 miles inside Hungary.

April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins.

April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses.

April 28—Allies announce capture of Lerneret and Hartmannswiller.

May 15—Berlin reports capture of 30,000 Russian prisoners in west Galicia and seizure of three villages near Tarnow.

May 6—Russians fall back from Dukla pass.

May 7—Berlin reports capture of Tar-

zon with many Russian prisoners. May 9—German submarine sinks the Lusatian, more than 1,150 lost. Russians in full retreat from Carpathians.

May 9—Germans capture Libau Baltic port.

May 12—French capture Ceremon, north of Arras, at great cost.

May 14—American first submarine note made public.

May 15—Italy declares war on Austria.

May 28—Italians invade Austria.

June 1—Germans take Grodno. Russians check German invasion.

June 31—First German note on submarine reaches Washington. Zeppelin downed in London.

June 9—Przemysl falls to Austro-Germans.

June 11—Second U. S. submarine note to Germany made public. Italians take Malacca.

June 12—Germans take Grudica.

June 15—Austro-Germans occupy Torogrod.

June 22—French take Mysore.

June 23—French capture of the "Labyrinth," north of Arras.

June 24—Austro-Germans capture Lemberg.

June 28—Austrians cross the Danube at Halles.

June 29—Halles falls.

June 30—Germans defeat Germans at Windau.

July 1—Russians-German naval battle of Gotland.

July 5—Berlin announces gains in the Argonne forest.

July 6—Germans take Przemysl, 50 miles north of Warsaw.

July 10—Germans advance at many points in Russia, taking Windau, Tukow, and Luban.

July 20—Russians report sinking of 59 Turkish sailing vessels. German guns enter fort of Warsaw and damage the Lublin-Chelm railway.

July 21—Third U. S. submarine note to Germany made public.

July 22—Turkish-German expedition landed in Tripoli.

July 23—Germans take two forts near Warsaw.

July 26—Russians repulse Austrians in Galicia.

THE CHANGING BATTLE LINE IN THE EAST



The Germans again have penetrated as close to Warsaw as the star which marks the "high tide" of last autumn.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE EAST

The first twelvemonth of fighting between the Russians on one side and the Austrians and Germans on the other is a story of great changes of fortune, both combatants being repeatedly driven back only to show the greatest resiliency in defeat and soon to resume the offensive in a most surprising manner.

The end of the year, however, finds the pendulum swinging strongly against the czar. He may recover and take again the roads to Cracow, Vienna and Berlin, but just at present he is on the whole in worse plight than in any hour since the war started.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where on November 17 the Serbians met a defeat.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for re-enforcements against the victorious Russians in Galicia.

Serbia's own war was a greater trial than either of the two preceding Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation twice threw the hosts of Franz Josef beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 330,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15 and penetrated to the Jarad river, where a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where on November 17 the Serbians met a defeat.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew

PORT PENN

A. Bendier and wife have as their guests this week their son Walter and Mrs. McClellan of Baltimore, Md.

John Glassy and family, of Philadelphia, are spending a vacation with George Webb and wife.

William Denny, of New Castle visited his parents Joseph Denny and wife on Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Yearsley entertained over Sunday Miss Margaret Booth, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Myrtle Colling has returned after spending a week with relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Amelia Eaton is entertaining her niece Miss Elma Eaton, of Felton.

Mr. Thomas Higgins the oldest resident of our town passed away on Thursday last after several weeks of suffering. Mr. Higgins was well thought of in the community, having come here from England when quite a young man. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and an active worker. He leaves a widow and three sons to mourn his death. Funeral services were held from the Presbyterian church on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, Dr. Milligan officiating. Interment in Hickory Grove cemetery.

Mr. Samuel Yearsley of this town, while returning home from Augustine Beach, last Thursday night was knocked down and rendered unconscious by a bicycle, fracturing his skull which caused his death Saturday. Mr. Yearsley had been in charge of the bath houses for 32 years, he also attended to the dancing pavilion on Thursday nights. He was in his 66th year of age and was well known throughout the country. Funeral services were held from his late residence Tuesday at 11 A. M., Dr. Milligan officiating. Interment in Hickory Grove Cemetery. Mr. Yearsley's death was the greatest shock this town has known and cast a gloom over the town. Two sons survive him.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. John Lattomus visited Philadelphia this week.

Walter S. Money is spending a week at Atlantic City.

Mr. Ira Moore, of Delaware City, is visiting his son Mrs. Ginn.

Mable Harmon and Louise Goldsboro are visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Willie Jacobs of Millington, is visiting his grandfather Thomas Maloney.

Mrs. Angie Grooms, of Philadelphia, is visiting her nephew Ernest Weldon and family.

George Crossan and wife, of Wilmington are guests of her sister Mrs. J. Austin Hart.

Attorney James W. Lattomus, of Wilmington, spent Tuesday with friends in town.

Mrs. Donovan, of Seiberville, is spending some time with her son Bert Donovan and family.

Master Ralph Staats, of Wilmington, is spending sometime with his uncle Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Collins and family.

Mr. Benjamin West, Miss Lillian West and Miss Anna Jones left town Wednesday for a week's stay at Rehoboth.

Misses Mary King of Littleton, W. Va., Ella King and Francis Fox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are guests of Miss Estella Van Dyke.

Mrs. Buelah Hardister and daughter Naomi, have returned home after a ten days vacation spent with friends and relatives at Tolchester Beach and Aberdeen, Md.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Fresh and Salt Fish at all times. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal. W. C. JONES.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—5 year old bay horse, F. Roy Wilkes. Man's Horse only. APPLY TO THIS OFFICE.

For the neatest and best cleaning of your Spring Straws, Panamas and Felt Hats, apply to F. D. PINDER.

NOTICE—After July 1st, 1915, I will conduct a Cash Business, 30 days extension on approved accounts in the blacksmith and wheelwright business. J. C. GREEN.

Fruit Shipments

William G. Carter supervising agent of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes the following report of the shipments of fruit and produce over the division on Tuesday. Apples, baskets, daily total 4,614; total to date, 259,960; last year same period, 477,617.

Peaches, baskets, daily total 4,000; total to date, 38,928; last year same period, 34,614.

Pears, baskets, daily total, 141; total to date, 860, last year same period 1,729.

Tomatoes, baskets, daily total, 72; total to date, 3,496; last year same period 1,891.

White potatoes, barrels, daily total, 3,661; total to date, 148,739; last year same period, 148,972.

Cantaloupes, carriers, daily total, 22,982; total to date, 44,490; same period last season, 91,110.

After June first, the hours at the Public Library will be: Tuesdays 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Fridays, 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 3 to 5 p. m.

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Miss Pauline Kolck, of Wilmington, Del., is visiting the Misses Queck.

Mr. Paul Brady, of Pleasantville, Pa., is visiting his sister Mrs. S. S. Sawtelle.

Miss Mary H. Cooper, of Laurel, Del., visited friends in town this week.

Mrs. George Houch spent Wednesday and Thursday with friends in Chester, Pa.

Miss Marion Boulden, of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting her sister Mrs. I. G. Griffith.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Titter spent the past week-end with friends in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Wilmer Cooling, of Wilmington, Del., has been the guest of his brother Mr. Z. T. Cooling, Jr.

Professor H. W. Coldwell has returned to town after spending some time in New York City.

Messers. Frank Griffith and Tyson Boulden spent Wednesday of this week at Betterton, Md.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Wilmington, Del., is spending his vacation at the home of his father Mr. E. F. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Padley, of near Warwick, Md., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett, of Elkton, spent the past week-end with her sister Mrs. F. S. Clayton near town.

Mr. W. Clarence Noland, of Wilmington, has been spending several weeks at the home of his mother Mrs. Roselle Noland.

CAN'T AFFORD IT

The other day a merchant said he couldn't afford to advertise in his home newspaper. If the man's views were not distorted, he would see that he couldn't afford not to advertise. Refusing to advertise is his most expensive extravagance. That same merchant will send hours telling of the "unfair" competition of the mail order houses who are his most aggressive and dangerous competitors, yet the methods employed by the mail order houses, which succeed are the very ones which the merchant refuses to use. The mail order house first of all is an advertiser. Advertising is the life of its business. Every magazine that enters the small town and rural home carries the ad of the mail order house. Expensive catalogues are printed showing the illustrations of the actual articles. Occasionally sheets are scattered all over the country as a special "come-on" for the bargain hunter. Instead of doing these things in a smaller way through the columns of his local paper, the merchant who can't afford to advertise sits down and "cusses" his tough luck and wonders why he can't get the business. He never thinks he has a better opportunity to reach the people of his neighborhood than the mail order house has. It doesn't cost him as much as it does the outsider; he can draw the people to his store and show them the actual article he is advertising, and when they buy, they can take their purchases home with them instead of having to wait for several weeks for it. Advertising is an investment. It should be charged to your selling cost. Figure what percentage you have to pay to advertise, then lose a fifty-weeks campaign on the computation. You can't lose. You can't afford not to advertise.

Death of Rev. Jeffers

Rev. Jacob A. Jeffers, a resident of this town who was pastor of Dales M. E. Church last year, after an illness of twelve months succumbed last Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. He was a member of the Delaware Annual Conference for twenty-two years. He was one of the foremost men to bring about a reformation of our mode of worship, and was an ardent lover and worker among children. He lived a consistent Christian life. He was earnest, enthusiastic and intelligent, and practiced in the Bible in such a simple way that every one could understand it and many were saved.

A high tribute of honor was paid to his memory last Tuesday in Dales Chapel, the following ministers were present and spoke over the remains: Rev. W. A. Hubbard, J. W. Fendes, Dr. J. H. Scott, L. S. Moore, P. P. Gains, C. S. Spragg, Dr. W. C. Jason. Others present were: J. W. Jewett, M. A. Thompson, J. W. Jefferson, J. R. Waters, J. E. Cook, C. W. Winder, Dr. Wyatt, W. T. Hernsley, N. Brown, C. N. Brown, M. H. Murphy, D. G. Waters, C. N. Moore, M. W. Clark. A great man has fallen, we shall miss him. His widow has our deepest sympathy. Gone but not forgotten.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following are the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office for the week ending July 29th: Mrs. Ida Wallace, Miss Buelah Benson, Isaac Moses, James H. Moore, William Miles, Asbury Rochester.

Bayside Inn

BETTERTON, MD.

Highest elevation, Magnificent view of Chesapeake Bay, Modern conveniences, Large and Shady Lawns, Long and Wide Verandas, Cuisine unexcelled, Cool and airy rooms, Garage, Yacht anchorage. Special attention to automobile and week-end parties. Telephone 69-3, or write, BAYSIDE INN, L. Harris Crewe, Manager and Owner.

WARWICK

Mrs. Jesse Vinyard was a Wilmington visitor Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Fletcher entertained relatives from Wilmington last week.

Mrs. S. H. Duryea spent Thursday with Mrs. Bert Donovan near Middletown.

Mrs. A. R. Merritt attended the P. O. S. of A. Convention held in Centreville Md., this week.

Mrs. S. D. Wilson is spending this week with her sister Mrs. Clifford De-

puty near Kirkwood.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lofland, of Philadelphia, spent last week with his mother Mrs. Mary Lofland.

Mrs. Edward Armstrong and children of near McDonough, spent one day this week with her mother Mrs. Benjamin Hall, at Atlantic City.

Mrs. V. L. Vinyard and Miss Eula Bayard and Curtis Vinyard spent several days last week in Philadelphia. Mr. Bayard Vinyard was a week-end guest at Atlantic City.

1915 AUGUST 1915



The Iron STEAMER CLIO

WILL LEAVE

Odessa for Philadelphia

AND RETURN FROM

Arch St. Wharf, Phila.

AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA

Monday, 2d,	12 30 p m
Thursday, 5th,	3 30 p m
Monday, 9th,	6 00 p m
Thursday, 12th,	11 00 a m
Monday, 16th,	12 30 p m
Thursday, 19th,	2 30 p m
Monday, 23d,	6 00 p m
Thursday, 26th,	11 00 a m
Monday, 30th,	12 30 p m

PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday, 3d,	11 00 a m
Friday, 6th,	12 30 p m
Tuesday, 10th,	4 00 p m
Friday, 13th,	6 00 p m
Tuesday, 17th,	11 00 a m
Friday, 20th,	12 30 p m
Tuesday, 24th,	4 00 p m
Friday, 27th,	6 00 p m
Tuesday, 31st,	6 00 p m

Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to Freight, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager

Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. Rose, Purser

The Transcript \$1.00

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